"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

# The National Tribune.

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### THE NUMBER OF SOLDIERS.

Senator Scott, of West Virginia, has put up to the Secretary of War the question which, if the Honorable Secretary attempts to answer, will take his mind for some time off the contemplation of his Confederate flags and the pictures of Jeff Davis, Lee and Stonewall Jackson,

Senator Scott's resolution reads:

That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Sen-ate the number of Federal State troops engaged in the war between the States who are not on the pension roll."

In order to answer this question the Secretary of War will have to find out just how many individuals served in the Union army and how many were killed or died of disease and how many have died since the close of the war. No man can make more than a guess as to how many individuals were in the Union army. In 1866, Provost-Marshal Gen. Frye, who knew more about the matter than any other official of the Government, said that the aggregate of quotas charged against the States under of 2,778,304. From these were deducted enough sailors and marines to bodied in this great mass of enlist- adequacy. ments. Gen Frye himself says in his report:

"No official compilation has ever mean between these two numbers. 543,393, is believed to be a fair ap Deducting this from the total credited to the army leaves 2 128 -198 as the number of individual soldiers serving in the war. The number of deaths for the army is 359,528, and the number of actual deserters at large at the close of the war (making due allowance for those incorrectly reported as deserters) has been estimated at 117,247. Deducting the deaths and deserters leaves 1,652,173 as the probable number of individual soldiers were alive at the termination of service and were not deserters."

Unless the Secretary contents himself with pointing to this statement and saying, as the little girl did who had the Lord's Prayer hung up in her room, "Them's my sentiments," he will have a pleasing time in furnishing the information which the Senator from West Virginia desires.

# LEE'S UNIFORM.

The Washington Post makes a lame effort to defend Lee in Confederate uni- one-tenth of a mill on each dollar of of \$299,000; of the Soldiers' Widows' form in the Capitol by saying that it waluation of property in the State, which tax during each of the years would be "anomaly" to have Lee put 1908 and 1909 yielded in round num- Soldiers' Orphans' Home \$67.590." In citizen's clothes, since he was a soldier all his life. It goes on to say:

"It is true that he served valiantly in the American army in Mexico, and as tween Vera Cruz and Mexico City. Scott so reported, and that is why Scott was so insistent that Lee be made Commander-in-Chief in the field of the Federal armies in 1861.

If this be true, and Lee's statue was put in there to recognize his service in the Mexican war, why was it not clothed in the uniform that he wore when he was fighting for his country? The Confederate uniform on him means that his highest honor in the eyes of the men who put the statue in the Capitol was that he fought against the Government of the United States and the uniform was intended to for ever memorialize this fact. That is, it can have no other meaning than glorification of a man who left the service of the United States to head a rebellion against its authority and life, and gave all of his great ability and energy to the destruction of the Nation which had educated him and whose trusted

servant he had been. Lee's case differs absolutely from the other historical illustrations of forgiveness which are cited. In England the men who led insurrections and civil wars did not intend the destruction of the country or the kingdom, but fought for what they conceived would be the greater glory and happiness of their country. They may have been mistaken, and therefore it is proper for those who were rebels at the time to be honored later. The case is wholly different with Gen. Lee and those assoclated with him, since they fought to destroy the country, to wreck the Union and erect an independent Na. tion which would have no part in it. Therefore, there is the most glaring logical absurdity in having the status of such a man in the Capitol of the United States.

### ST. CLOUD VETERANS' COLONY.

For your information would say that property has been sold to approximately 3,500 veterans and their friends. This assures a large population for St. Cloud and on the Colony lands. A great many of the early subscribers, after a personal examination, have bought property, thereby increasing their holdings.

This success of the Colony is an assured fact. There are 1,500 settlers In the town. The improvements made during the last three months have been phenomenal. More than 150 dwelling and business houses have been erected, and as many more are under way at the present time. A substantial hotel will be constructed immediately to replace the one recently destroyed by fire; a printing office has been erected, and machinery for same is now being installed, and the St. Cloud Tribune (printed in St. Cloud) will be an assured fact. Plans are being drawn for the construction of a large and commodious school house to be built immediately. The First National Bank of St. Cloud is putting up a substantial, modern and attractive two-story brick building with vaults, burglar-proof safes, and everything complete. The bank will have a paid-up capital of \$50,000 and a surplus of \$10,000.

The machinery has been purchased for an electric-lighting system, waterworks and ice plant, and plans for the building have been drawn and accepted and the construction of the same will be begun immediately. All these improvements will help to make St. Cloud one of the most important towns in Florida. Locations and lots have been selected for the building of the following churches: Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Catholic.

It is confidently expected by its present inhabitants that St. Cloud will have a population of from 8,000 to 10,000 within the next two years. Hundreds of inquiries,-not only by those who are settled in St. Cloud, but from all over the country,-are coming in daily for the purchase of additional town lots and tracts of land. Since the beginning of the colonization project by The National Tribune land in many locations in Florida have increased in value over 500 per cent. As previously aunounced in The National Tribune, it has been decided, in order to give another opportunity to those who desire to purchase, that an offering of 500 town lots and 500 five-acre tracts of land will be made, the allotment to be made by a committee of prominent G. A. R. men as soon as the total amount is subscribed for, the company reserving the right to reject the subscription and return the money of any sub-

In view of the fact that we were obliged to return the money of many of our subscribers after the last offering of one town lot and one five-acre tract (for \$100) had been closed on account of the offering having been fully taken up and the books closed before their money was received, and since we are receiving many letters from those to whom we returned their money, asking that they be allowed to come in on the basis upon which they had originally sent in their money, it has been deemed advisable to make the present offering of 500 lots and 500 five-acre tracts of land upon the same basis as the last proposition, i. e., \$100; and in order that all may be treated alike, we are returning the additional \$25 to those who have subscribed to the third offering (at the rate of \$125) and will receive the balance of the subscription necessary to fill this allotment at the rate of \$100, with the full assurance and understanding that after the 500 subscriptions have been received there will be no more offerings at that price.

Until these 500 town lots and five-acre tracts have been subscribed for, you can secure a five-acre tract and town lot both for \$100; two town lots and two five-acre tracts can be secured for \$200; three town lots and three fiveacre tracts for \$200; four town lots and four five-acre tracts for \$400. We limit the number of town lots and five-acre tracts that may be subscribed for under this offer by any one party to four town lots and four five-acre tracts.

A vast amount of money has been expended on the streets and other improvements necessary to make this a successful town, and the statement, borne out by hundreds of veterans who are now on the ground, is that no colony has ever started with such a promising outlook.

If you desire to secure a lot and five-acre plot of land under these conditions it will be necessary to act quickly, as we believe, from past experience, that the total amount will be subscribed for within the next two or three

> Yours in F., C. and L., THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

### THE BURDEN ON THE STATES. The National Tribune has written to

all the Auditors of the Northern States all the various calls was 2,759,049. In as to the amount that they were dis-1890 this estimate was changed by the Record and Pension Eureau to a total and their widows in their several Billhelmer, Auditor. States. The replies so far received are reduce the total to 2,672,341. Nothing eloquent as to the inadequacy of the satisfactory was ever done toward find- present pension laws and the burden ones. ing out how many individuals were em- laid upon the several States by this in-

The Comptroller of the State of New York writes as follows:

Editor National Tribune: Below you been made of the total number of re- will find a statement of the amount of disbursed by the State of New been made by different authorities York for the relief of veterans of the ranging from \$70,000 to 716.787. The civil war, and their widows and orphans for the fiscal year ended Sept.

Maintenance .......\$275,000.00 Special appropriations. 18.511.82

Wowan's Relief Corps Home

Maintenance .......\$ 35,700.00 Special appropriations...27,867.30

\$ 63,507.30

CLARK WILLIAMS,

Comptroller. It will be perceived that probably this does not include the amounts paid as special funds by the various Coun-

The Auditor of Minnesota writes:

ng with your request will say that the for the relief of veterans of the civil war and their widows and orphans, of bers \$89,000 .- S. G. Iverson, State Au-

The Auditor of Indiana writes:

Editor National Tribune: In the year 1908 the State spent for the State Soldiers' Home \$221,697.32, and for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home \$117,639.12. We have not com-

This, it will be perceived, does no include the County expenses for the relief of veterans and their dependent

The Auditor-General of Michigan

writes: Editor National Tribune: Replying to your favor will say that the only appropriation the State of Michigan ount of the veterans c war is an appropriation of New York State Soldiers and Sallors' veteran or his widow at a sum not to Home at Bath— exceed \$40 in each case. The last ses-18.511.82 law exempting from taxation the hom \$293,511.82 does not exceed in assessed valuation \$1,200.-O. B. Fuller, Auditor-General.

The Auditor of Iowa writes: Editor National Tribune: Comply ing with your request will say that the disbursement for the relief of soldiers of the civil war and their which was a little less than the average for the past six years. In fact, the amount has been on the decrease since 1904, but I presume a fair aver-age would be about \$150,000 annually.

John L. Bleakly, Auditor of State. The Auditor of Illinois says that his office does not receive accounts from the various Counties as to the amount Editor National Tribune: Comply- that they expend for the relief of velerans. He says: "The State annually expends for the maintenance of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home the sum

> The Auditor of Ohio writes: "There has been levied by the County Com-

# THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE BILL.

The following is the bill The National Tribune will urge Congress to pass at the coming session.

# AN ACT

To Amend the Act of June 27, 1890, the Act of April 19, 1908, and Other Acts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the

United States of America in Congress assembled: Section 1. That any person who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late civil war, or 60 days in the war with Mexico, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of 62 years or over, shall, upon making proof of such facts according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the pension roll, and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: In case such person has reached the age of 62 years, \$15 per month; 65 years, \$20 per month; 70 years, \$30 per month; 75 years or over, \$40 per month; and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Bureau of Pensions after the passage and approval of this Act: Provided, that pensioners who are 62 years | its acceptance by the Government, and the intrementant to compel his retirement from the William Lent, R. F. D. 2, Edgerton, O. laws, or whose claims are pending in the Bureau of Pensions, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, receive the benefits of this Act; and nothing herein contained shall prevent any pensioner or person entitled to a pension from prosecuting his claim and receiving a pension under any other general or special act: Provided, that no person shall receive a pension under any other law at the same time or for the same period that he is receiving a pension under the provisions of this Act: Provided, further, that no person who is now receiving or shall hereafter receive a greater pension under any other general or special law than he would be entitled to receive under the provisions herein shall be pen-

sionable under this Act. Sec. 2. That rank in the service shall not be considered in applica-

tions filed hereunder.

SEC. 3. That the clauses in the Acts of June 27, 1890, May 9, 1900, and April 19, 1908, denying pensions to widows of soldiers, sailors and marines, who married their husbands subsequent to June 27, 1890, under the protecting aegis of the country that he should be retained in and two color-bearers being killed in and lost 74 killed and 142 from disease, are hereby repealed.

the relief of civil wer veterans and their wallows had orphans for the year 1969-10, \$484,462.82—A. W. Beatty, Deputy JAudior of State, Columbus,

ey writch: 👂 Editor National Tribune: Replying

Trenton, N. J.

he usual public expenses, the States ually strengthened the War Party in its can appropriate more liberally than efforts to prosecute the struggle to viccan the newer States in the West, where tory. there is little accumulation of property and every dollar raised by taxa- MONUMENT TO GEN. ROSECRANS. tion is urgently needed for road, pub-Massachusetts and Peansylvania.

State Hoard of Soldiers' Relief for the Secretary of War be, and the Soldiers' Relief for the State and Willes. "The State and the shereby, authorized and directed to erect over the grave of Maj-Gen, nually disburses for the relief of vergrams of the civil war and their widows."

"That the Secretary of War be, and directed and directed to erect over the grave of Maj-Gen, william Stark Rosecrans, in Arlington iment full credit, since they failed to erans of the civil war and their widows Cemetery, a suitable granite monumen and orphans \$10,000. Last year there to his memory, and the sum of \$5.00 was disjursed \$9,194.44."

# ANDERSONVILLE PRISON PARK.

Comrade Thomas W. Bradley, Rep-\$175,000 a year for the support of the New York, is one of the few comrades will pain all the survivors of that gal-Grand Rapids. In addition to this, still remaining in the House of Repre- lant army which loved and admired there is a law whereby the Counties sentatives, and one whom the veterans pay the expenses of the burial of the of the United States should know bet- lying for years in an unmarked grave Springfield Oct. 11, 1861, and March ter. He was born in 1844, enlisted as at Arlington. sion of the Legislature also passed a a private, and received a medal of Gen. Rosecrans was a man whose honor for gallantry. He was brevetted memory should be held in the highest O. Osburn and Orrin L. Mann in sucstead of a veteran or his widow that Major for gallant service; was wounded esteem. He came nearer being one of at Gettysburg, at the Wilderness, and the very great men of the war of any again at Petersburg. He is a member of those who failed to reach that pinof the New York Chattanooga-Gettys- nacle of eminence. He was a man of burg Battlefield Commission, and is the highest patriotism and fiery zeal now serving his fourth term in Conable ability. His splendid management Part of 1863 was passed at CharlesCabill, who was mustered out bill to transfer the Andersonville Prison of the battle at Rich and and Park to the Government was last week he fought out with his brigade unaided Fort Wagner. The regiment encounties of he the rest of the army, made Gen. Mcand orphans in 1908 was \$144,769.69, bill to transfer the Andersonville Prison of the battle at Rich Mountain, which Representatives. It will be remem- Ciellan Commander-in-Chief of the bered that the site of the infamous United States Army. He won the deprison pen was first taken care of by cisive victories of luka and Corinth, and at the fall of Petersburg the galthe Department of Georgia and South and defeated Bragg in the bloody bat-Carolina, G. A. R., which bought a tle of Stone River. The strategy by tract of land 72 % acres in extent and which he forced Bragg out of his mproved it considerably. This proved stronghold at Tullahoma and secured in the too heavy a burden for the little De- the important position of Chattanooga partment, even with the assistance of has never been surpassed in history. the noble women of the Relief Corps. He barely failed of highest success in and wounded was 522, and 30 of its March 8, 1862, succeeded by Col. John members died in Confederate prisons.— Beatty, promoted April 10, 1863, to In 1893 the National Organization of the awful struggle at Chickamauga, and the Woman's Relief Corps accepted the later he drove Price out of Missouri. property as a gift from the Department | Such achievements as these entitle of Georgia, G. A. R., and completed Gen. Rosecrans to a high place in our the park by the purchase of some ad- Hall of Fame, and it seems wholly inditional lands. The Woman's Relief adequate to ask the Nation to give as Corps have spent a great deal of money little as \$5,000 to mark the last resting Cav. on the lands, enclosing the lands with place of a man of such abilities and street, St. Joseph, Mo. a wire fence, building a 10-room cot- achievements. The bill should be tage, and planting trees, shrubbery and amended to make the amount treble or lowers, and many States have erected quadruple and pass by acclamation, monuments inside the original stockade grounds to comrades who died there. The old stockade was further beautified by the Ex-Prisoners of War Association by the erection over Providence Spring of a fine stone canopy, The Woman's Relief Corps thought gress that splendid soldier and valuable that the park, for various reasons, public servant, Capt. John A. T. Hull. should be transferred to the Govern- Representative of the Seventh District ment, which could exercise proper care of Lowa . Capt. Hull is now the only over it, and therefore in 1908 Mrs. veteran in the House of Representa-Kate E. Jones, National President of tives to represent the magnificent body the W. R. C., made a formal offer of of fighting men which the young State it to the Government, Mrs. Kate B. of Iowa sent out to maintain the Union. Sherwood, Past National President; There was no better man nor soldier Mrs. Mary M. North and Mrs. Isabel among them than the boyish Hull, who Worrell Ball, as a resident of Washing- enlisted in the 23d Iowa in 1862, and mio.-Editor National Tribune. ton, worked indefatigably to bring rose by good soldiership to be a Lieuabout the transfer. The Committees tenant and Captain. He was so severeof both Houses reported favorably on ly wounded in the desperate charge on accepting it, but it failed to pass the army. He is now serving his tenth House, Col. Bradley, from the Com- term in Congress, and his long expermittee on Military Affairs of the House, lence in prominent work in the House for the passage of the bill, which was influential and valuable to Iowa, but

United States,

# MOND.

in full with the much-discussed visit of Col. Jaquess to Richmond in July, 1864, to your favor will say that the State of in the interest of peace. Col. Jaquess in Congressional district since he has been in Congress than all his predecessors. New Jersey disbursed during the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1909, for the sup-port of the Soldiers' Home at Kearny, as Chaplain of the 5th III. Cav., and, less the amount received from the United States Government, \$44,692.68. For the Soldiers Home at Vineland, which also furnishes a home for tened thence, and arrived just in time widows, less the amount received from the United States Government, \$62. the United States Government, \$62.877.23. or a total of \$107.570.91.—William E. Drake, Auditor of Accounts, izing the desperate nature of the strugrenton, N. J.

gle, he asked and secured the privilege of raising and commanding a "Metho-pendent ones, and he was the only real and Thos. S. Allen in succession. These confirm abundantly what we of raising and commanding a saction dist regiment" for the war. He did friend to the soldiers in a hostile Adhave said as to the necessity of a more liberal pension legislation to lift these this, and it became the 73d III., which indistriction. Since he has been in Configuration. ourdens from the States. We do not be commanded with distinction at Stone gress he has kept up the good work. Was one of the picked regiments con expect, for various strong reasons, that River and Chickamauga. He was conexpect, for various strong reasons, that the real men of the South him too much praise for what he has sixth Corps; in the storming of Marye's the 20 State Homes will be abolished, vinced that the real men of the South date the has been reallows as the storming of Marye's him too much praise for what he has Hights, May 3, 1863, it took a leading and therefore the expense for maintain- desired peace, and with President Lin- done. He has been zealous, sympa- part and sustained the heaviest loss of ng them may be eliminated from the coln's permission went to Petersburg, thetic and faithful in the interest of any ng them may be eliminated from the coln's permission went to Petersburg, thetic and faithful in the interest of any regiment so engaged, and in the the veterans and always willing to do gallant affair at Rappahannock Station Homes have merits and are necessarily outside of any pension system. Thouand ready to give up slavery to secure that the Republicans of Pennsylvania and ready to give up slavery to secure will select him as their standard bearer mills, Williamsburg, Golding, Gaines's peace, but were held in check by a peace held reatment and institutional care for the despotic Government at Richmond. He in the coming Gubernatorial campaign. Rappahannock Station, guaboat service offerers. They cannot be properly reported this to President Lincoln, but aken care of in their own homes or in the report did not reach him for some the homes of their sons and daughters, time, and Col. Jaquess went back to and can be made much more com- his regiment to take part in Chickaortable and their years prolonged by mauga. When President Lincoln finalcing to large, well managed institu- ly received his report he was much im- I am forwarding to you the following tions where they will have the best pressed by it, and thought that the of medical care and nursing. Even time was more ripe than ever for anof medical care and nursing. Even other effort. Therefore, he allowed Bridge, Sept. 17, 1862:

Col. Lagues and J. R. Gilmore to pass "Resolved, That we, the members of diminated the remaining sum is suf- Col. Jaquess and J. R. Gilmore to pass ciently great in the aggregate to form thru the lines and attempt to reach the 51st Pa. Association, in business convincing reason for the passage of Richmond. After great difficulty he a more liberal pension bill which will succeeded in having an interview with the history of the Army of the Potomac raise tens of thousands of veterans and Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet, where written by the editor of The National their wislows beyond the need of as- he behaved with dignity and courage, stance and give them sufficient to upholding the Union cause strongly maintain themselves during their last against Jefferson Davis and his Secreears without the sharp, stinging pres- tary of State, Mr. Benjamin. Col. Jaure of absolute need of the necessaries quess succeeded in getting from them of life. We hope for such a liberal- a declaration that they had left the cation of pension laws as will obviate United States for good and would not delphia, Pa. the necessity of the States and Coun- return. Davis said they "wanted to rid les giving any outdoor relief whatever. themselves of the despotism of majori-There is a manifest unfairness about ties." Col. Jaquess assured the Confedhe State laws, since it will be seen, as erate leaders that their dream of sepae publish these replies, that while ration could not be realized, and there sany of the States are quite liberal, could be no peace without restoration 9 o'clock, by your order, I advanced 1864, succeeded by Lieut-Col. Samuel others are not so. In the Eastern of the Union. The value of this was my forces tates, where the population is dense, immense in its political influence upon States, where the population is dense, immense in its political influence upon urally almost impregnable and very the country has been built up and there the elections of that year. It paralyzed strongly fortified by the enemy. We s sufficient money in the treasury for the Peace Party in the North, and grad-

lic buildings and other absolutely necessisentative from Michigan and who was at all hazards. I accordingly moved sary public expenses. The veterans one of the splendid soldiers under Gen. and their widows in these States are at a great disadvantage compared with Mission Ridge, has introduced the following and the following the House of Representations of the spientid solution of the spientid solution of the barden at a great disadvantage compared with those in such States as New York, Ohio, lowing bill in the House of Representatives:

> Last year there to his memory, and the sum of \$5,000 is hereby appropriated out money now in the Treasury not other wise appropriated."

The astonishment about this is that the work has not been done before and esentative from the 20th District of at the modesty of the sum asked. It

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN A. T. HULL. It is earnestly hoped that there will be no trouble about returning to Connade a favorable report and pressed of Representatives makes him not only ione unanimously. Undoubtedly the also to the whole country. He is one Senate will at once concur with the of the safe, sure, efficient men, who can House in this, and the park grounds slways be relied upon to do in any in the campaigns of the Army of the Ohio, joining in the retrograde movecare of the Government, which can done the right thing conspicuously protect it the same as it does the Na- many times as Chairman of the im-

his present place.

Editor National Tribune: We are indebted to Capt. Henry A. Castle for a copy of Chapter VIII of say something to advance the candidacy of Hon. John M. Reynolds, of the History of the 73d Ill., which deals soldiers never had and never will have a better friend than Mr. Reynolds. He has done more for the old boys in his Congressional district since he has been combined .- J. H. Barney, Clearville,

mony to that of our correspondent. We terms expired and the veterans and re-

### The 51st Pa. at Antictam.

Editor National Tribune: In accordce with instructions from our association at Annual Reunion held at Roxborough, Philadelphia, Sept. 39, resolution after being investigated a committee of three comrades relative to who charged and took Antietam

assembled, do hereby most earnestly protest against that part of written by the editor of The National September to November, 1861. Cos. I. Tribune, in which the credit of making K. L. and M of the original organization the charge on the stone bridge at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, is given to the 51st N. Y., and emphatically insist that the credit should be given to the 51st Pa., who led the brigade in the charge and crossed the bridge first."—Montand crossed the bridge first."-Mont-gomery S. Smith, Roxborough, Phila-places of the transferred companies.

The claim of the comrades of the list Pa. is correct, as will be seen by nies and mustered out June the following extract from the report it was commanded by Col. Robert Wil-of Gen. Ferrero, commanding the bri-liams, a West Point graduate, who regade which captured the bridge:

my forces toward the stone bridge E. Chamberlin, in command at the crossing Antietam Creek, a bridge natformed line of battle in a cornfield near -Editor National Tribune the bridge, and awaited the result of the attack of some of our other forces that had preceded my brigade in the attempt to cross the creek. The passage of the bridge was, however, very obstinately disputed, and at length I received orders from you to move for-Hon, Washington Gardiner, Repre- ward my brigade and carry the bridge forward my command, and carried the bridge at the point of the bayonet at 1 commanded by Col. J. F. Hartranft, led the charge, followed by the 51st N. Y., Lieut.-Col. R. B. Potter; the 35th Mass.

> mention that they lost their Lieutenant-Colonel, Bell, who was killed at the bridge by a shell.-Editor National

# The 39th III.

Editor National Tribune: Will you please publish a short history of the 39th Ill. and its losses during the war?

The 39th Ill., one of the fighting reg-4, 1862, and after serving out two enstments finally mustered out Dec. 6. 1865. It was commanded by Cols. Thos. ession. The 39th was also called 'Yates's Phalanx," and spent the first cession. but not actively engaged. Arrived on losing 20 killed, 76 wounded and seven itor National Tribune. knowledged by Gen. Gibbon. It lost in hat fight 16 killed and 45 wounded out of only 150 engaged. Of the nine men color guard seven were shot It belonged to Terry's Division. Tenth Corps, and lost 141 killed and out June 21, 1864. It was commanded 132 from disease, etc. Its total of killed by Col. Isaac H. Morrow, who resigned members died in Confederate prisons.— Editor National Tribune.

# The 1st Colo. Cav.

Editor National Tribune: I do not like to trouble you too much about this matter, but I should like very much to have a short history of the 1st Colo.

The 1st Colo. Cav., or 10 companies

of it, were organized at Denver City and Camp Weld from Aug. 26 to Dec. 14, 1861, as the 1st Colo. and changed o cavalry Nov. 1, 1862. Cos. C and D of the 2d Colo. were assigned to this regiment as Cos. L and M in December, 1862, and April, 1863. After serving out two enlistments the regiment was finally mustered out at different dates from Oct. 26 to Nov. 18, 1865. It was commanded by Col. John P. Slough, who resigned April 9, 1862, succeeded by Col. John M. Chivington, mustered out on the expiration of his term, Sept. 23, 1864. At the time of final muster-out Lieut.-Col. Samuel F. Tappan was in command. It lost 39 killed and ounded, and took part in the battles of Apache Canyon (March 26 and March 28, 1862), Peralta, Cedar Bluffs, Hill, Fremont's Orchard, At-Ranch, Pawnee Forks, Big Valley Station and Little Lerkins's

# The 38th Obio.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short sketch of the 38th Ohio, and was it one of the fighting regiments?—

The 38th Ohio, one of the fighting regiments, was organized at Defiance from July, 1861, to April, 1862, and after serving out two enlistments finally mustered out July 12, 1865. It was rill's Division, Cavalry Corps, and lost commanded by Cols. Edwin Bradley, 17 killed and 49 from disease, etc.— Edward H. Phelps, Wm. A. Choat and Wm. Irving in succession. During the Summer of 1862 the regiment took part ment from Chattanooga to Louisville. At Missionary Ridge, where Col. Phelps was killed, it lost nine killed and 37 this battle. It belonged to Baird's Divi- etc.-Editor National Tribune.

missioners of the various Counties for COL. JAQUESS'S VISIT TO RICH- FOR GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVA- sion. Fourteenth Corps. and lost 149 killed and 229 from disease, etc. total of killed and wounded was 251. Can you Editor National Tribune

### The 5th Wis.

Editor National Tribune: I wish you would give me a short history of the 5th Wis., where organized and the bat-tles it took part in.—Geo. H. Keyes, Wisconsin Veterans' Home, Wis.

The 5th Wis., one of the fighting reg-

iments, was organized at Madison July 12, 1861, for three years The original We shall be glad to add our testi- members were mustered out as their (detailed), Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Opequon, Petersburg, fall of Petersburg, Sailors Creek, and was present at 12 others. It belonged to Wright's Division, Sixth Corps, and lost 195 killed and 134 from disease, etc. its total of killed and wounded was 749.-Editor National Tribune

### The 1st Mare, Cav

Editor National Tribune: Please give a history of the 1st Mass. Cav.—B. F. Lane, 28 Summer street, Middleboro

Cos. A to H, Inclusive, of this regiment were organized at Readville from were detached Aug. 4, 1863, to form an independent battalion, to which eight new companies were added Feb. 12 1864, to form the 4th Mass. Cav., with four new companies raised from Dec. The original members were mustered recruits consolidated into eight compade which captured the bridge: signed Oct. 20, 1882, succeeded by Col. "On the morning of the 17th, about Horace B. Sargent, discharged Sept. 29, to Gregg's Division, Cavairy Corps, and lost 99 killed and 140 from disease, etc.

### The Oath of Allegiance,

Editor National Tribune: kindly publish the oath that volunteers took during the civil war when mustered into the United States service?-

The Army Regulations for 1861 contain, in paragraph 935, the following regulation:
"As soon as practicable, and at least

within six days after his enlistment, the following oath will be administered to the recruit:

"'I, A. B., do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will bear true allegiance to the United States honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whatsoever, and observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles for the government of the armics of the United States."

Our remembrance is that there was inserted after "whatsoever" the words "either foreign or domestic."-Editor National Tribune

# The 9th Conn

Editor National Tribune: Please give short history of the 9th Conn. lieve I am the only surviving field offi-cer left of the same.—Richard Fitzgibons, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bridgeport, Conn.

The 9th Conn. was organized at New right months of its service in West Vir- Haven Sept. 26, 1861, and at the exginia, guarding railroads most of the piration of its term of service the vet-It was present at Kernstown, erans and recruits consolidated into a t actively engaged. Arrived on battallon of four companies (A. B. C the Peninsula just after Malvern Hill, and D), and mustered out Aug. 3, 1865, Part of 1863 was passed at Charles-ton Harbor, where it engaged in the 1864, succeeded by Lieut-Col. John G. siege operations on Morris Island and Healy, in command at the time of final muster-out. It belonged to Grover's Ditom, where it captured an earthwork, killed and 243 from disease, etc.-Ed-

# The 3d Ohio.

Editor National Tribune: Will you least give a short history of the 3d

Ohio?-A. Crosier, Los Angeles, Cal. The 3d Ohio was organized at Camp Dennison June 20, 1861, and mustered Brigadier-General, succeeded by Orris A. Lawson, in command at the time of muster-out. Its Lieutenant-Colonels were J. Warren Keifer, re-s aned Sept. 16, 1862, and James H. Wing, and its Major James C. Vanana it belonged to Rousseau's Division Fourteenth Corps, and lost 91 killed and 81 from disease, etc.-Editor National

# The 1st Conn. H. A.

Editor National Tribune: Please give short history of the 1st Conn. H. A .-. M. James, Moodus, Conn.

The 1st Conn. H. A. was organized as the 4th Conn, at Hartford from May 21, 1861, to Feb. 1, 1862, and after serving out two enlistments finally mustered out Sept. 25, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Levi Woodhouse, resigned Aug. 31, 1861, succeeded by Col. Robert O. Tyler, a West Pointer, promoted to Brigadier-General Nov. 29, 1862, suc-ceeded by Col. Henry L. Abbott, also a graduate of West Point It belonged to Hunt's Division, Artillery Corps, and lost 51 killed and 176 from disease, etc. -Editor National Tribune

# The 25th N. Y. Cav.

Editor National Tribune: I see you are giving short sketches of different regiments. Will you please give one of the 25th N. Y. Cav.?—Peter Banta, Clinton Park, Maspeth, L. I.

The 25th N. Y. Cav. was organized at Saratoga and Staten Island from October, 1863, to October, 1864, and mustered out June 27, 1865. It was also called "Sickles's Cavalry," and does not seem to have had a Colonel, being commanded by Lieut.-Col. Aaron Seeley Editor National Tribune.

### The 58th Pa. Editor National Tribune: Please give

an account of the 58t Rush, Macracken, Kan. 58th Pa.-M. B.

The 58th Pa, was organized at Philational Cemeteries. Heretofore the only portant Committee on Military Afprotection that it has had has been the fairs. He is a constant and falthful laws of Georgia, which of course was friend of the veterans and their detailed. It was in Este's Brigade in the Atlanta campaign, and at Utoy 1, 1862, and served out a second enlisting the Atlanta campaign, which of course was friend of the veterans and their detailed. The state of the laws of Georgia, which of course was friend of the veterans and their dea very slender guard against depredations. All those who suffered in that anything which may be proposed for awful pen of torture will be glad that their benefit, and it is strongly to the stron the sacred place is where it belongs, interest of the comrades all over the wounded out of 369 engaged, Col. Choat to Brook's Division, Eighteenth Corps,